

The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

Amusements To-day.

Theatricals: Lyceum Theatre—Colonel Minnie. Maines. Master & Slave. Gaiety—Cocotte.

The Presidency—An Unreserved Statement of Our Views.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Express, says:

"The Sun is busily engaged in President-making, and today puts forward JOHN PARKER. It is just as well, perhaps, to have a general mirror of all the available men on both sides. Machine candidates are, or at all events, should be, things of the past."

That is just what we are opposed to—machine candidates. Indeed we are opposed to machine politics altogether. What we desire to see is the public offices filled by the spontaneous preferences of the people.

The Evening Post, established in 1801, and greatly improved in 1879, says:

"Our alert contemporary The Sun is pushing the Presidential canvass with such earnestness and energy that we feel constrained to ask a question, or two, which might seem to be unimportant. The Sun says that it is not too soon to inquire about candidates, and it is inquiring with great vigor."

Our contemporary says plainly that it is in favor of the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury as the Republican candidate for President. At the same time it says frankly that it believes that he cannot be elected and ought not to be elected. The inference is reasonable, therefore, that it believes that he will be defeated. Now our first question is this: Does The Sun oppose the nomination of other Republican candidates who have been mentioned because it believes that they cannot be elected?

"If our contemporary is not so explicit in respect to a Democratic candidate, we can guess what it does not favor. It is not in favor of Mr. Donohue, because he is an interfering candidate, and it does not even give him the right answer to the question, 'What is his record?' It is not in favor of Mr. Parker, because it is not too soon to inquire about candidates, and it is inquiring with great vigor."

In reply to the questions of our esteemed contemporary we will state as explicitly as possible our precise meaning.

We think there are numerous and strong reasons why it is preferable that no Republican should be elected next year. It seems to us high time for a change.

But we should greatly prefer the nomination and election of SHEPHERD to the nomination and election of GRANT.

We should prefer the nomination of SUMNER because the mere nomination of any candidate for a third term by a great, patriotic, renowned political party, including in its organization nearly one-half the legal voters, would be, in our judgment, the hardest, the most dangerous blow to the liberties of the people ever struck. It would be a tremendous manifestation of preference for the continuation of the largest executive power during a prolonged period of time in the same hands. This would be a gigantic stride toward making executive power hereditary.

We should prefer the election of SHEPHERD to that of GRANT, not because we believe the election of any man to a first term to be preferred to the election of any other man to a third term.

Whoever should be nominated, GRANT or SHEPHERD, we should desire to see him defeated, and should labor for his defeat, because we believe both of them surrounded and controlled by men who are not in sympathy with the great masses of the people.

As to Mr. DONOHUE, we are entirely desirous of personal ill will toward him. When we took up his Fourth of July oration, it was for the purpose of praising it, and with the expectation of finding nothing in it unworthy of commendation. We were greatly disappointed when we found him urging that the differences of condition, every day becoming wider and deeper, give ample security against the dangers of universal education. We came to the conclusion that we did not want a man holding such sentiments and advancing such an argument to be Governor over us, or over our free and equal fellow citizens. Previous to that, if we had become convinced that Mr. DONOHUE was the choice of the majority of the people for any office, we should have cheerfully acquiesced in his selection. In fact, Mr. DONOHUE has enjoyed, in a remarkable degree, the friendship of this journal, so far as it has personal friendship. But may the right hand which traces its editorials forget its cunning if it ever says, from personal friendship or any other bias, to write one syllable in support of a candidate who urges that the monstrous inequality in the condition of the people is an element of security.

We are assured, however, by several of our contemporaries that the royal DONOHUE sails in the empyrean blue far exalted above all criticism, complacent over the refusal of the people to accept his generous offer to serve them as their Governor.

"But oh, what is it to imperial JOE?"

"That this poor world refuses all his love?"

Now, as to JOEL PARKER: It seems to us he would be for President. On the other hand, what are the particular reasons why he should be elected? That seemed to us a fair question to propose to our readers for them to guess. And none of them have guessed it as yet.

Finally, our esteemed contemporary asks: "Who is THE SUN's Democratic candidate for President?"

Our Republican candidate is JOHN SHEPHERD. But fortunately there is no Gen. GRANT in the Democratic party to render it expedient rather to have a man like JOHN SHEPHERD.

Gen. HANCOCK is a candidate of whom we think favorably. To be sure, we spoke of the execution of Mrs. SHERATT in connection with his name. Our motive was to bring it out early and have it blotted out. We think the prejudice against him on that ground, whilst it is undeniable, is ill-founded. HANCOCK is a good man. It has been proposed to unite on the ADAMS family with him, so as to have the ticket HANCOCK and ADAMS. But the men who gave to the union of these two names a single power have been dead, and could not serve now though elected, and even if they were not elected out of their offices.

If the late WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, so long the editor of the Evening Post, were living, we should be satisfied to see him President. The present editor may be just as well qualified.

HORATIO SEYMOUR would be an excellent candidate. He ranks among the most remarkable English speaking orators of our day.

NANCY E. CUTHBERT would be no less satisfactory to us. He towers up as a sound constitutional lawyer. Unfortunately his

very acceptance of the judicial position in which his high reputation has been achieved has so far taken him out of active politics as to render him less available as a candidate.

There may be no other man who would poll so large a Democratic vote in this city as JOHN KELLY. If the people prefer Mr. KELLY, we mean the people out of the city as well as in—we think they ought to have him.

Mr. TILDEN may yet eclipse everybody else in the race for the nomination. He possesses many elements of strength. It is the popular belief that his chances of becoming President have been forever dissolved; though he is still identified, greatly to his injury, with that most deplorable of Nincompoops who encumbers but fails to fill the office of Mayor.

The unhappy thing about Mr. TILDEN seems to be that he is at sword's point with so many influential men in his own party. Still they and we may in the end be constrained by the want of a candidate who, on the whole, would be stronger, to support him. Then again they and we may not.

We trust that this frank and unreserved expression of our sentiments fully answers the pertinent and interesting inquiries of our esteemed contemporary.

A Call that Can be Answered.

During the past thirty days events have occurred in Europe which, though calamitous there, will probably do more for the revival of American industry than all the efforts lately put forth for that purpose on this side of the ocean.

These events are not wars, nor rumors of wars, nor anything else of human ordering, but the hostile operations of nature against the growing crops. The centre, west, and northwest of Europe have been for weeks together the victims of violent gales and cold storms of rain that have wrought incalculable ruin to the annual harvest of grain, of fruits, and of vegetables. The wheat crop of France, ordinarily the heaviest on the Continent, has been terribly damaged this year, inasmuch that an alarm amounting almost to terror prevails over the short crops. The crop in Germany has also been badly cut down by continued wet weather and violent storms. In England repeated floodings of meadow land have occurred, destroying the cut crops, which float about, rapidly rotting. In Ireland agricultural prospects, from the same cause, are equally gloomy. When we read of a snowfall in Dauphiny, in the southeastern part of France, on the 20th of July, we get a fact that tells a long story.

To America and to southern Russia eyes are already turned for making up these great deficits in the year's supply of grain. France, in ordinary years, not only has cereals enough for her own consumption, but for exporting to England and elsewhere. This year she will probably join the countries that must import breadstuffs. Some times a heavy crop of vegetables, where the local grain supply has been cut down, is performed made a substitute; but this year that reliance is diminished. The exact yield of the Russian crops is not yet determined; but it seems hardly probable that, with so wide a prevalence of destructive rains and storms, Russia has enjoyed so special an immunity as to make her crops more than average in yield.

The summer here has been such that America is ready to supply these foreign needs. The reviving influence of a good European market would not confine itself to the farmers of the West, to the transportation companies, and to the marine interests, but should be to some degree throughout the country.

English Men and American Women.

It is a little singular when we come to think of it, that women who insist with so much spirit on equality before the civil law should not begin by enforcing social equality with men. In their treatment of one another, and in all the regulations governing the behavior of the sexes in society, they may be said to have the law in their own hands, and in a wholesome transformation of some prevailing usages might prepare the way for what are known as woman's rights. At all events the movement has been lately urged by an English woman of rank, the Viscountess HAMBURTON, and although some of the trammels against which she protests are less rigorous and universal in America, there is much in her remarks which deserves attention.

Takes, for instance, the English and Continental institution of the cinchoman—the custom of debarring a young woman from social intercourse altogether, unless protected by the presence of some married relative of her own sex. Nothing, of course, could be more foreign to the spirit of American manners, and yet a tendency has been observed of recent years in certain circles in some of our seaboard cities to import these conventional restrictions on individual liberty. This piece of imitation is a part of the foolish attempt to reproduce not only the field sports but the dress and demeanor of the British aristocracy, not omitting the distinctive tricks of English idiom and intonation.

Those who pique themselves on a tolerable measure of success in this direction may do well to mark what Lady HAMBURTON says of the cinchoman, that institution of all others which is most frequently resented among us. "It is a little singular," she says, "that women who insist with so much spirit on equality before the civil law should not begin by enforcing social equality with men. In their treatment of one another, and in all the regulations governing the behavior of the sexes in society, they may be said to have the law in their own hands, and in a wholesome transformation of some prevailing usages might prepare the way for what are known as woman's rights. At all events the movement has been lately urged by an English woman of rank, the Viscountess HAMBURTON, and although some of the trammels against which she protests are less rigorous and universal in America, there is much in her remarks which deserves attention."

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can men, asks Lady HAMBURTON, be expected to aid heartily in removing the political disabilities of women, while the latter, by their mode of treating their daughters and each other, appear to show that they esteem themselves unfit to be intrusted with more than a meagre share of social and personal right?

All Equal.

In this country all men stand equal—Jews and Christians—before the law.

There can be no distinction between the two.

A man's religious belief is solely a matter between him and his Maker, and his fellow man has no right to assume any authority over it.

The Jews need feel no uneasiness. If Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN undertakes to exclude Jews from his railroad and hotel, it is safe to conclude that before long he will have neither railroad nor hotel to exclude them from.

We believe that no man can be a true Christian who believes in punishing Jews for their religious belief.

How many of the chosen people of God have been Jews!

The whole genius of our American institutions is opposed to the tyrannical exclusion Mr. CORBIN attempts to set up.

The people will not forget Gen. GRANT's anti-Jew order when he was commanding our Western army. Nor will they forget his connection, through the marriage of his beautiful and accomplished sister, with the CORBIN family.

A man might as well oppose Niagara or the Mississippi or the Hudson as to brace himself against the Jews.

The Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is gradually tightening its clutch on Memphis. New cases are reported from day to day, and before the end of the week we shall probably get the official announcement that the disease is epidemic.

At such times men always behave after their kind—the brave bravely, the cowards timorously, the selfish selfishly. All great calamities—and pestilence more than almost any other—invariably bring out the best and the worst in our nature. For their own sake we hope that the rich merchants and professional men of Memphis who fled North at the first alarm will show a more humane concern for the poorer townsmen whom they have left behind than they did last year. While the crack white military companies of the city have run away to Tennessee, two colored companies have offered their services to the authorities as guards in case they are needed.

These are days of wearing anxiety in New Orleans. Thus far no case of the fever is reported from that city; but it, or something very like it, has made a lodgment in a village only a few miles distant. A dozen other southwestern cities are in the same terrible suspense, hoping for the best but dreading the worst.

Unless the Brooklyn Health Officers are mistaken, a man died there yesterday in a tenement house of yellow fever. The steamship City of Merida left Vera Cruz on July 2 for this port, touching at Havana. When she arrived here, the quarantine officers found a man down with yellow fever. He was taken off, and died. The cargo was landed in lighters, and the ship, after fumigation, was allowed to come up to the city. DENNIS MANNING, a member of the crew, went over to Brooklyn and at once took to his bed. Yesterday he died—as the attendant physician, called in at the last moment, and the Brooklyn Board of Health believe, of yellow fever. His wife and children were in and out of the room constantly, and there are four other families in the house. The Board of Health have, of course, taken the usual precautions.

Mr. SCHURZ loves to pose before the country as a lynx-eyed reformer. He also desires to be regarded as a Friend of Humanity. We again invite Mr. SCHURZ's personal and official attention to the case of his Indian Commissioner, HAYT. If all the stories such men as Bishop HUNTINGTON and President SEYMOUR believe about HAYT are true, his death in the Indian Bureau was a public misfortune, and every day that he remains there is fraught with peril to the public interests and the public purse. We don't say that these are true; we do say that it is Mr. SCHURZ's business, as the fraudulent de facto superior of HAYT, to find out whether they are true or false.

"My name's again me," says Dick Dunder. Mr. HAYT might say the same. We have tried the policy of inactivity in our dealings with the Indians. It tried it thoroughly; it has not worked well. It is time we tried a policy of justice.

Alderman BURNS thinks that Alderman SAUER is an honest man, and Alderman SHELLEY, after four years' acquaintance, pronounces Alderman SAUER one of the finest gentlemen he ever knew. Now let us have Alderman SAUER's opinion of Alderman BURNS and SHELLEY.

A frontiersman named STANLEY HUNTLEY has been visiting the camp of SITTING BULL, and has talked with that leader. Mr. HUNTLEY told a reporter of the St. Paul Globe that SITTING BULL had said "he'd do everything to avenge a fight." He said he'd run from any cowardly soldier across the line to avoid a fight. He expressed himself kindly of the white people, but most contemptuously of the Long Knives—the American army. He said all he asked was a living for his people, and that he was determined to have it. The soldiers he declared he could whip with his old women. Mr. HUNTLEY added that "it is little talk to speak to Gen. SHERIDAN and other army officers have been in deriding SITTING BULL with having any influence. His people revere him, are obedient. He is both a chief and a statesman. He's a good organizer." When asked what he thought about the war, he said that he had no opinion. The frontiersman replied that in his opinion "the army ought to be turned over to SITTING BULL to learn drill system and how to organize."

Even among men who do not approve either of Mormon dogmas or Mormon practices, there will be but one opinion about the murder of the Mormon elder, STANLEY, last Monday, by a Georgia mob. Every man concerned in the murder brought to a speedy and strict account. The revolver method of dealing with heretics, political or religious, is out of date.

For a man of his years, Governor B. McCLELLAN has had greatness thrust upon him in a really remarkable way. Eighteen years ago he woke up one morning to find himself elected General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Fifteen years ago he won the added distinction of being defeated in a Presidential election. Since then he has been Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, and he is now Governor of the sovereign State of New Jersey. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the name of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN will occupy the first place on the Democratic national ticket next year.

ALEXANDER CHILDS of Louisiana lately undertook to settle an old feud by a personal encounter with his enemy, and the result is that ALEXANDER CHILDS is no more. But ALEXANDER was not the only Childs whose name is associated with the feud. We still have G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., and the name of WASHINGTON is far more attractive than that of ALEXANDER. Besides, he has not G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., by his creation, and by the

divine almsman breathed through him into his mortuary musings, made the name of CHILDS to shine hardly less brightly—although in a different way—than the other great names that he wears and honors? Let us be grateful that though ALEXANDER CHILDS is no more, G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., still lives to extensively entertain the European nobility when they visit Philadelphia. The wonder is that a man born to the name of CHILDS and christened by the name of ALEXANDER should have thought so lightly of his advantages as to imperil his life in an angry encounter.

Centennial celebrations now occur with a frequency that should satisfy the most ardent and exacting. Their numbers are partly due to the discovery that deficits can be celebrated as well as victories, and that where there is nothing more joyful to commemorate, a melancholy interest may be evolved even from a massacre.

Yesterday's centennial celebration was that of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Minitink, which was fought July 22, 1779, along the Delaware River, not far from that point at which the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey met. It was a battle, however, took place a few miles further east, at Goshen, in Orange County, where the bones of the victims of this disastrous battle were collected, about half a century ago, and a monument raised over them. It was in and around Goshen, in fact, that HATTON's battalion of militia, only about seven score strong, was raised to confront BRANDT's Indians, nearly threefold their number. BRANDT had already burned the settlement of Minitink when HATTON attacked him. One-third of the Goshen troops were killed in the battle, and the rest dispersed in the woods; nevertheless, it was a gallant and memorable fight, and the day is commemorated. Oratory, music, field guns, and processions now, a century later, commemorate it.

Brazil and Colombia, like Chili and Bolivia, have a dispute in regard to a boundary over the Colombia has recently resolved to avoid a war. The Colombian Congress has enacted a law authorizing the President of Colombia to submit the question to arbitration, and to pursue the same course with regard to Venezuela, between which country and Colombia a similar cause of difficulty is impending. It is much better for nations to settle their disputes in this way than by the sword.

In June of next year Russia will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of her deliverance from the Tartar yoke. Previous to the thirteenth century the civilization of Russia was almost entirely of Tartar origin. The Government of Russia was representative of all the provinces had self-government; Novgorod, Pskov, and Vladimir were free republics, and members of the famous Hanseatic League; there were many schools, and an advanced national literature and art; neither slaves nor serfs were yet known, and the country was a model of property, and the labor was performed mostly on the cooperative plan. Russia had every prospect of further prosperity and progress. But the wild hordes of Mongols appeared on the eastern horizon. Millions of slaves, concentrated around one master, and controlled by one despotic hand, were the result. The country was reduced to a barbaric state, and the Tartar yoke was put on the neck of the Russian people. 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